Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form Survey No. B-5003 1. Name Historic 1023 - 1029 Booth Street and / common 2. Location street & number 1023 - 1029 Booth Street city, town Baltimore state & zip code Maryland 21205 county 3. Classification Present Use Category Ownership Status district public X occupied agriculture museum X private X building(s) park unoccupied commercial work in progress structure both educational X private residence site **Public Acquisition** Accessible entertainment religious object in process X ves: restricted government scientific being considered yes: unrestricted industrial transportation not applicable military other: 4. Owner of Property name street & number telephone state & zip code city, town 5. Location of Legal Description courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore City Land Records liber street & number Clarence Mitchell Courthouse folio city, town Baltimore State Maryland 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

federal

state

state & zip code

county

local

title

city, town

depository for survey records

Maryland Historical	Trust		
Maryland Inventory	of Historic	Properties	Form

Survey No. B-5003

7	T		_	4:	_	
1.	D	escri	p	u	0	n

Condition		Check One	Check One	
excellent good _x fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	unaltered X altered	X original sitemoved: date of move:	

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This row of four two-bay-wide, two-story brick houses with low-pitched gable roofs are typical of the small alley houses built in Baltimore in the 1850s and 1860s, often along especially narrow secondary alley streets running perpendicularly off the main "alley" street. In many cases, alley houses such as these are still occupied by working class families and many are still covered with the formstone put on in the 1950s or 1960s.

The houses are two stories in height, 11'4" and 12' wide, and occupy lots 61'6" deep. Each house has a one-story brick rear kitchen addition somewhat narrower than the house. The pitch of the gable roof is especially low, a characteristic of this particular type of two-story, gable-roofed alley house. The houses are constructed in running bond, which was always painted. Each house has a simple brick corbelled cornice. Chimneys are located at the peak of the gable roof and each house also has a chimney at the rear end of the kitchen addition.

Door and window openings have flat wood lintels and sills and all windows are filled with 1/1 replacement sash. No original doors survive and the row shows a mix of replacement door styles. There are no doorway transoms. The houses have no basements, the entrances being reached by a low, single concrete or brick step.

The houses are basically two rooms deep, with the front room being entered directly from the front door. The front and back rooms of the first floor are separated by a wide opening, with the tightly winding, narrow stairs set in the rear room, in the space between the partition wall and the fireplace. The one-story rear addition served as the kitchen, with its own cooking fireplace.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-5003

3. Significance

Period	Area of significance	check one & justify		
prehistoric 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X 1800-1899 1900	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	X community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration industry invention	landscape architecturelawliteraturemilitarymusicphilosophypolitics/government	religion science sculpture X social/ humanitarian theatre transportation other: specify
Specific dates a 19	250 1860	Puilder/Arch	itaat	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

This group of houses is significant as representing a very plain type of small street house that was constructed to provide inexpensive housing for the working class residents of the area, most of whom were German or Irish at the time of construction. The houses were built according to a pattern that was quite common to the city's working class neighborhoods of the middle and late nineteenth century. Recognizing that workers held different levels of jobs (and pay), builders created a hierarchy of house sizes (and prices) in the new neighborhoods going up to rive the expanding factory districts ringing the harbor and north-east and southwest of the central city. Builders acquired anywhere from an eighth to a half of a city block and built 14' to 15'-wide two-story houses on the main streets, and smaller, 11' to 13'-wide two-story houses on the narrower streets bisecting the blocks. Typically, in this period, main street houses might sell \$1,000 - \$1,500; small street houses for \$600 - \$800. Occasionally, the builder retained ownership of his small street houses to provide income for himself as rental properties. In this way people of varying means could afford to live in the same block. If they couldn't afford the purchase price of the small street houses, then they *could* afford the \$8 or so a month it would cost to rent one, while they saved to be able to buy their own home later.

The houses are especially significant because of their proximity to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad yards, the nation's first railroad, and its related railroad-oriented industries, like car and rail shops. Housing of this type was built to provide inexpensive housing for the wide variety of both Irish and German immigrants who came to southwest Baltimore to work in railroad-related industries in the decade before the Civil War.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Survey No. B-5003

9. Major Bibliographic References

Mary Ellen Hayward and Charles Belfoure, *The Baltimore Rowhouse* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999)

10. Geographic Data

Acreage of nominated property

Quadrangle name

Verbal boundary description and justification

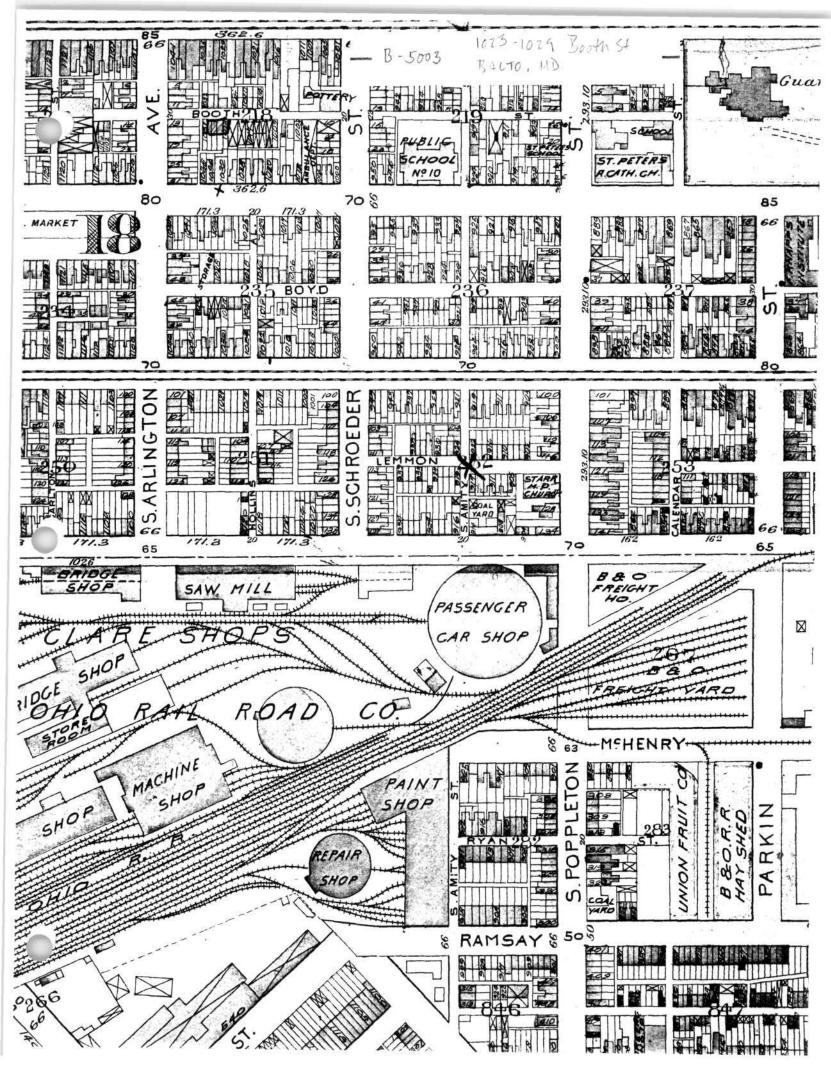
11. Form Prepared by

name / title Dr. Mary Ellen Hayward	
Organization The Alley House Project	date
reet & number 1306 Carrollton Ave.	telephone
city, town Baltimore	state & zip code Maryland 21204

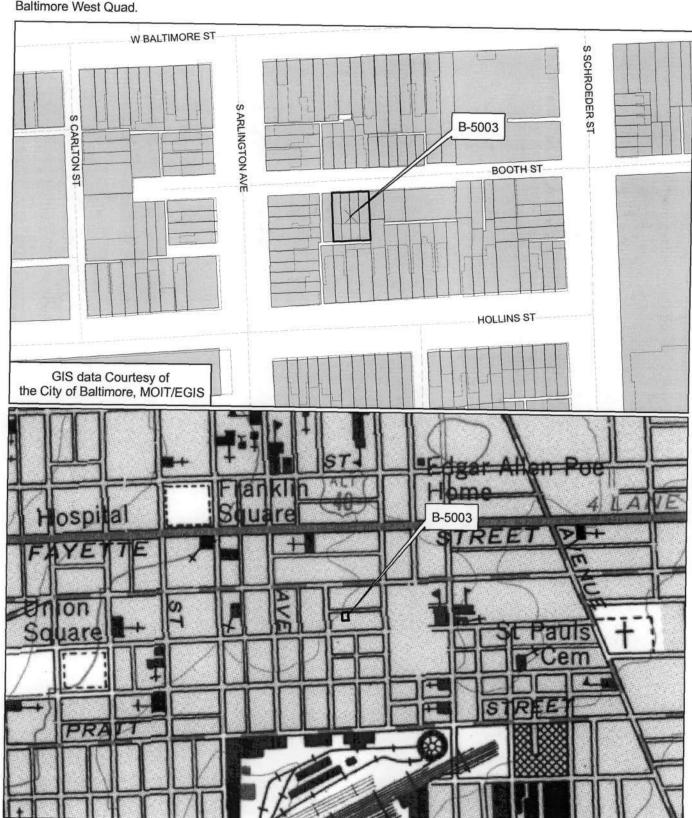
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of property rights.

Return to: DHCP/DHCD Maryland Historical Trust 100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032-2023



B-5003 1023-1029 Booth Street Block 218 Lots 073-070 Baltimore City Baltimore West Quad.







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